



Say, 'If you love Allah then follow me,
Allah will love you.' (Al-Quran)



And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all
together and do not become divided.

قُلْ إِن كُنتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي

Say, 'If you love Allah then follow me,
(Aal-e-Imran:31)



A Glimpse at the Biography of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

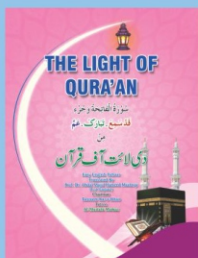
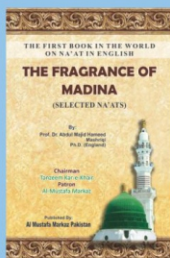


Prophet's Prayers



Not For Sale

Other Collection of Al-Mustafa ﷺ Markaz



Al-Mustafa ﷺ Markaz





Say, 'If you love Allah then follow me,
Allah will love you.' (Al-Quran)



And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all
together and do not become divided.



A Glimpse at the Biography of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Published by:

**Al-Mustafa Markaz
Pakistan**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ
وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى
آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

A Glimpse at the Biography of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

1	A Glimpse at the Biography of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	4
2	Stage 2: From the Beginning of his Mission (ad 610) to his Migration (ad 622)	6
3	Stage 3: from his Migration (ad 622) to his Death (ad 632)	9
4	Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Noble Manners	14
5	The Rights of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ upon his followers	15
6	Virtues of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Companions and Household	20
7	About Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ sacred behavior	25
8	40 Hadith Nawawi الاحاديث الاربعون	35

Prophet's Prayers

أَذْكَارُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

9	Prophet's Prayers أَذْكَارُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ	40
---	--	----

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ
الْأَمِيِّ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَسَلِّمْ تَسْلِيمًا

A Glimpse at the Biography of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Mention some of the most important events in the Prophet Muhammad's life?

Prophet Muhammad's life passed through three stages:

Stage 1: From his Birth (AD 571) to the Beginning of his Mission (AD 610) including the key events

Some of the most important events that took place during this stage are:

* Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born on Monday, 12th of Rabi "Al-Awal", in the Year of the Elephant (Amul Fil, i.e. AD570-AD571) in Abi Talib's house, in an area called Shi'b bani Hashim near the city of Makkah. Before his birth his mother had a vision in which she saw a light coming out of her, shining on the

necks of the camels of the Levant. The whole world was delighted by his birth.

* The Prophet's father Hazrat Abdullah died 6 month before the birth of Our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H).

* Halima as Sa'diyya breastfed and reared him for five years in the desert of Bani Sa'd, then he was brought back to his mother in Makkah.

* His mother died when he was at the age of six and he was passed into the custody of his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib.

* His grandfather died when he was eight years old, so he came under the care of his uncle Abu Talib, who looked after him and treated him with utmost affection.

* At the age of twenty five, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) married Khadijah.

-
-
- * He was one of the members of the Alliance of Al-Fudul, an alliance that was formed for establishing justice in Arabia.
 - * He was honored with prophethood at the age of forty.

Stage 2: From the Beginning of his Mission (AD 610) to his Migration (AD 622)

- * Divine revelation was sent to Muhammad (peace be upon him) at the cave of Hira, when he was forty years old.
 - * This marked the revelation of the first Ayahs of the Qur'an.
 - * Khadijah (R.A) was the first person to embrace Islam.
 - * Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) preached the religion of Islam secretly for three years during which some noble men and slaves embraced Islam.
-
-

* Following that period, he preached Islam publicly, and as a result the polytheists intensified their persecution against him and the believers.

* Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) commanded his companions to migrate to Abyssinia to safeguard their faith. This event was known as the First Hijra (migration).

* The boycott of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and those who were with him in the Shi'b (or mountain pass) of Abi Tālib took place in the seventh year of his mission.

* Then he commanded his companions to make the Second Hijrah to Abyssinia.

* After three years of blockade and suffering, the boycott of Shi'b Abi Talib was finally annulled.

* Following the annulment of the blockade, the Prophet's wife Khadijah (R.A) who was his dearest companion passed away a few weeks after the death of his uncle Abu Talib.

* The suffering of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) aggravated.

* He travelled to Ta'if to call its people to Islam then he returned to Makkah after being exposed to great harm from the people of Ta'if.

* He intensified his efforts to call people to Islam inside and outside of Makkah.

* The incident of Al-Isra' wal-Mi'raj (The Night Journey and the Ascension) took place in the tenth or eleventh year of his mission, and the five daily prayers were made obligatory upon Muslims during his ascension.

* The Ansar started to enter Islam in big numbers and the First and Second Pacts of Al-‘Aqabah were concluded.

* Islam spread fast in Madinah.

Stage 3: From his Migration (AD 622) to his Death (AD 632)

* Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companions migrated to Madinah after 13 years of preaching Islam at Makkah.

* He arrived at the village of Quba’, north of Madinah then entered the city of Madinah.

* There he built Al-Masjid An-Nabawi (the Prophet’s Mosque), made a covenant with the Jews, established a brotherhood, i.e. alliance, between the Emigrants and the Ansar (converts to Islam from Madinah),

he was granted permission from Allah to fight and then he commanded his followers to fight and a number of battles ensued.

* The battle of Badr took place in the second year of Hijrah. The Day of Badr is also known as the Day of Criterion, as it was the first time when Allah made Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the believers victorious over their enemies.

* The battle of Uhud took place in the third year of Hijrah, in which more than 70 Muslims were killed including the Lion of Allah, Hamza bin ‘Abdul-Muttalib. In addition, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) sustained a fracture on his face, his front teeth were broken and he was almost killed.

* The battle of the Trench (Al-Ahzab) took

place in the fifth year of Hijrah wherein the disbelievers were defeated without use of arms.

* The Treaty of Hudaibiyah took place in the sixth year of Hijrah wherein a truce was declared between Muslims and the disbelievers by certain stipulations. Allah called it an evident conquest.

* The Battle of Khayber took place in the seventh year of Hijrah. In that battle Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) besieged the Jews of Khayber for their conspiracy against him, Islam and Muslims.

* The emigrants of Abyssinia returned home after spending ten years there.

* The conquest of Makkah took place in the eighth year of Hijrah and was followed by

granting the people of Makkah—including enemies of Islam—a general pardon.

Afterwards, people from all around Arabia joined Islam in large numbers.

* After the conquest of Makkah, the Battle of Hunayn was fought against the attack of the two tribes of Thaqif and Hawazan in which Muslims suffered initial defeat. Soon afterwards Allah turned the defeat of the Muslims into a glorious victory and they took huge spoils from the enemies. However, the disbelievers embraced Islam afterwards. Therefore, the Prophet (peace be upon him) gave them back their wealth.

* Many of the people of Makkah embraced Islam.

* The Battle of Tabuk took place in the ninth year of Hijrah, when prophet

Muhammad (peace be upon him) went with thirty thousand Muslims to fight the Roman armies which gathered in the Learnt to battle the Muslims. In this battle, some of the believers and hypocrites were left behind, and then Allah pardoned the believers by His grace.

* Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) commanded Abu Bakr to lead the Muslims in the pilgrimage to Makkah.

* Surah Bara'ah or At-Tawbah was revealed, stating that the disbelievers are ritually impure, thus they should not enter the Sacred Masjid anymore.

Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Noble Manners

Allah the Almighty described Prophet Muhammad's manners saying, *“And verily, you (O Muhammad) are on an exalted standard of character.”* [Al-Qalam 68:4]

When asked what was the character of the Prophet (peace be upon him), his wife A'isha (may Allah be pleased with her) replied, “His character was the Quran.” This means that the Prophet (peace be upon him) committed himself not to do but what Allah the Almighty ordered him to do in the Quran. His obedience to Allah has become part and parcel of his great personality. Allah says, “Verily, this Quran guides to that which is most just and right.”

[Al-Isra' 17:9] The Prophet's (peace be upon him)

character was the most honorable and the best example until the Day of Judgment.

The Rights of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ upon his followers

The prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) has many rights upon Muslims some of which are as follows:

1-Believing in him and accepting his message as true, for Allah says, **“So believe in Allah and His Messenger and the Qur’an which We have sent down. And Allah is acquainted with what you do.”** [Al-Taghabun 64:8]

2- Following his example closely. Allah the Almighty says, **“But My mercy encompasses all things. So I will decree it [especially] for those who fear Me and**

give zakah and those who believe in Our Signs---those who follow the messenger, the unlettered prophet, whom they find written in what they have of the Torah and the Gospel.” '[A'l-A'raf 7:156-157]

3- Loving him (peace be upon him) for his saying, “ *None of you believes until he loves me more than he loves his children, his parents, and all people.*”
[Agreed upon]

4- Supporting him both during his life and after his death. Allah says, “**For the poor emigrants who were expelled from their homes and their properties, seeking bounty from Allah and [His] approval and supporting Allah and His messenger, [there is also a share].**

Those are the truthful.” [Al-Hashr 59:8]

5- Spreading the message of Islam. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) says, “*Convey (what you learn from me) even if only one Ayah.*” [Al-Bukhari]

6- Venerating him (peace be upon him) during his life and after his death, for Allah’s saying, “**That you [people] may believe in Allah and His Messenger and honor him and respect the Prophet and exalt Allah morning and afternoon.**” [Al-Fath 48:9]

7- Asking Allah to send His peace and blessings upon Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). This is obligatory upon Muslims in all their prayers and whenever

his name is mentioned. Allah says, **“Indeed, Allah confers His blessing upon the Prophet, and His angels [ask Him to do so]. O you who have believed, ask [Allah to confer] His blessings upon him and ask [Allah to grant him] peace.”**

[Al-Ahzab 33:56]

8- Supporting his faithful close ones and disliking his enemies for Allah’s saying, **“You will not find a people who believe in Allah and the Last Day having affection for those who oppose Allah and His messenger, even if they were their fathers or their sons or their brothers or their kindred. Those---He has decreed within their hearts faith and supported them with spirit from Him.”**

[Al-Mujadalah 58:22]

Supporting him (peace be upon him) entails supporting and loving his household and his benevolent companions, who will be discussed below.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ
 وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
 عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ
 اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى
 آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى
 إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

Virtues of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Companions and Household

1- Merits of Prophet Muhammad's Household according to Ahlul-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah

The authentic opinion about what is meant by Ahl al-Bayt (the Prophet's household) is that they are the members of the Prophet's family to whom it is permissible to give charity. They include his wives, offspring, and each male or female Muslim who descended from Ali bin Abu- Talib, generally known as Banu Hashim bin Abd-Manaf. It is of the fundamentals of Ahlul-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah to love, follow, and praise Ahl al-

Bayt. They believe that it is obligatory to give them their due right of respect in accordance with the Prophet's advice to Muslims towards his household. In the day of Ghadir, the Prophet (peace be upon him) said, *"I remind you (of your duties) to the members of my family."* [Muslim]

Ahlul-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah also respect the rights of the Prophet's wives who are the Mothers of the Believers. They also believe that they will be his wives in the Hereafter as well.

2- The proper etiquette towards the Prophet's companions and some of their virtues:

The proper etiquette towards them is part of the principles of the Islamic 'aqidah (belief) of Ahlul-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah.

It include:

*Loving the prophet's Companions and showing due respect when talking about them, in obedience to Allah's command in the Ayah, **"And [there is a share for] those who came after them, saying, 'Our Lord, forgive us and our brothers who preceded us in faith and put not in our hearts [any] resentment toward those who have believed. Our Lord, indeed You are Kind and Merciful.'"**

[Al-Hashr 59: 10]

Disliking and insulting them are an act of disobedience to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) who said, *"Do not slander my Companions, for if one of you were to spend an amount of gold equivalent to the size of Mount Uhud, you would not*

even come halfway up to their level.”

[Agreed upon]

* Accepting that which has been mentioned of their virtues and ranks in the Qur'an and the Sunnah.

* Believing that those whom the Prophet (peace be upon him) has promised Paradise, who include the promised ten Companions and Thabit ibn Qays ibn Shammas as well as others, will indeed enter it.

* Believing in what has been frequently reported on the authority of 'Ali ibn Abi-Talib that the best of this nation---after its Prophet (peace be upon him)---are respectively Abu Bakar, Umar, Uthman, and 'Ali in the fourth rank, [may Allah be pleased with all of them].

(the Rightly Guided Caliphs) who succeeded the Prophet (peace be upon him) were respectively Abu Bakr, ‘Umar, ‘Uthman then Ali, [may Allah be pleased with all of them]. Therefore, whoever denies the caliphate of any of these four Companions is utterly misled.

* The Ten Companions Who were Promised Paradise by Our Prophet (P.B.U.H):

1. Abu Bakar (As-Siddiq)
2. Umar bin al-Khattab (Al-Faruq)
3. Uthman bin ‘Affan (Dhun-Nurayn)
4. Ali bin Abi Talib
5. Sa‘ad bin Abi Waqqas
6. Abd al-Rahman bin ‘Awf
7. Abu ‘Ubaydah bin Al-Jarrah
8. Talhah bin ‘Ubaidillah
9. Az-Zubair bin al-‘Awwam
10. Sa‘id bin Zaid

About Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ sacred behavior

* Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was the most beautiful personality in this universe. He is the most perfect man in all his outer and inner qualities.

* Muhar-e-Nabuwat was in between both shoulders of our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him). It resembled the closed fist.

* Some natural qualities of our Prophet (P.B.U.H) are as:

- 1) He was by birth genius and wise.
- 2) He always spoke the truth.
- 3) He was top class honest and reliable person.
- 4) He was very brave and humble personality.
- 5) He was very generous, very kind and

very modest.

* The prayer style of Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was always moderate in offering prayer.

* The behavior of our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad with others was always very well. He met the people with smiling face. The rich and the poor were equal in his eyes.

* In domestic life he lived just like common people with his family. He told true stories of the olden age to his family. Smiling and laughing matters were enjoyed with the members of family. He used to help his wives in domestic works.

* The conversation of our Prophet Hazarat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was very simple and comprehensive. He always talked to the common people according to

their status. There was no any vulgarity in his conversation.

* Saddaqa is presented to a needy person with a view to virtue. Hadiya is presented to any person with a view to veneration.

* The common food of our prophet Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) was dry-dates, milk, meat, barley, pumpkin, honey etc.

* Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) disliked the some foods such as garlic, onion and bad smelling foods.

* Our Prophet Hazarat Muhammad's (peace be upon him) dress was very simple. It was always neat and clean. White colour dress was his favourite dress.

* Our Prophet Hazarat Muhammad (peace be upon him) used the ring which was made of silver. And the stamp (Mohre Nabuwat) was craved in the stone of his

ring. Sometime He wore it in right hand and sometime in left hand.

* He emphasized on cleanliness. He combed and oiled his head regularly. Big Ablution was made compulsory once a week. He used Miswak regularly. He used antimony.

* The total number of wives of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) was 12 and at the time of death was 9 were alive.

* 4 marriages are allowed for a muslim at a time. But this restriction was not for our Prophet (peace be upon him).

* The wives of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) are called Umm-ul-Mominin, it means the mothers of believers.

* There are some other prophets (A.S) who had more than one wife i.e. Hazrat Ibrahim

(A.S) had three wives, Hazrat Yaaqoob (A.S) had four wives, Hazrat Musa (A.S) had four wives and Hazrat Daud (A.S) had nine wives.

* The marriage bond pay for our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad's (peace be upon him) wives were as: Hazrat Khadija's marriage bond-pay was 6 camels, Hazrat Umme Habiba's marriage bond-pay was 400 Dinar and for all other wives' marriage bond-pay was 500 Dinar.

* The marriage bond-pay of Hazrat Fatima (R.A) was 500 Dinar.

* Hazrat khaija remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazarat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 24 years and six months. She died at the age of 65 years.

* Hazrat Sodah (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad

(peace be upon him) for 14 years. She died at the age of 72 years.

* Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for nine 9 years and 5 months. She died at the age of 57 years.

* Hazrat Hafsa (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 8 years. She died at the age of 60 years.

* Hazrat Zainab (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 3 months only. She died at the age of 30 years. She is called Umm-ul-Masakin.

* Hazrat Umme Salma (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 7 years. She died at the age of 84 years.

* Hazrat Zainab bint-e-Jahsh (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 5 years and 4 months. She died at the age of 52 years.

She was cousin of our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him).

* Hazrat Javeria (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 5 years and 6 months. She died at the age of 71 years.

* Hazrat Umme-Habiba (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 5 years. She died at the age of 72 years.

* Hazrat Suffya (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 4 years. She died at the age of 60 years.

* Hazrat Mamoonah (R.A) remained in the Nikkah of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) for 3 years and 4 months.

She died at the age of 80 years.

*** Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) had 10 Paternal uncles named:**

1- Sayyed-us-Shuhada Hazrat Hamza (R.A)

2- Hazrat Abbas (R.A)

3- Abu Talib (real name Abde-Munaf)

4- Abu Lahab (real name Abdul Uazza)

5- Zubair 6- Abdul Kaaba

7- Zaa'ar 8- Qayyam

9- Mussab 10- Harris

* The eldest uncle was Harris. The youngest uncle was Hazrat Abbas (R.A)

*** Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) had 6 paternal aunts named:**

1- Hazrat Safya (R.A)

2- Hazrat Atika (R.A)

3- Hazrat Barrah

4- Hazrat Urva (R.A)

5- Hazrat Aameena (R.A)

6- Ume Hakeem Baiza

* Almost 30 slaves and 11 maid-slaves were freed by Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him).

*** There are some special servants of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) named:**

1- Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (R.A)

2- Hazrat Rabiya bin Kaab (R.A)

3- Hazrat Uqbah bin Aamir (R.A)

4- Hazrat Bilal bin Rabaah (R.A)

5- Hazrat Saad (R.A)

6- Hazrat Abu Zar Ghaffari (R.A)

7- Hazrat Aymen bin Ubaid (R.A)

*** There were also some maid servants of Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) named:**

- 1- Hazrat Hind bint Haarisa
- 2- Hazrat Asma bint Haarisa
- 3- Hazrat Ume Eman

*** Our Prophet Hazarat Muhammad (peace be upon him) appointed some Sahaaba as Moazzin i.e.**

- 1- Hazrat Bilal (R.A) was appointed Moazzin in Masjid Nabve Sharif.
- 2- Hazrat Umero-bin-Maktoom (R.A) in Masjid Nabvi Sharif.
- 3- Hazrat Abn Mahzoora (R.A) was appointed moazzin in Masjid-ul-Haram (Makkah Moazzma).
- 4- Hazrat Saad Qarz (R.A) was appointed as moazzin in Masjid Qaba.

40 Hadith Nawawi

الاحاديث الاربعون

- 1- Acts depend upon intentions. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 2- There are five rights from Muslim to other Muslim; (i) Reply to his Salam. (بخاری و مسلم)
(ii) Enquire after patient's health (iii) Go with funeral. (iv) Accept his invitation. (v) Answer as Yarhamu Kallah on his sneeze.
- 3- Allah doesn't show mercy over the man who does not take pity to people. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 4- Back biter will not go to Paradise. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 5- Relation breaker will not go to Paradise. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 6- Cruelty will be in the form of darkness on Qiyamat. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 7- The part of ankle which will remain below the trousers will go to hell. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 8- The real Muslim is that from whose hand and tongue's pain others remain safe. (بخاری و مسلم)

9- The person who is deprived for gentle habit, he is deprived of all virtues. (مسلم)

10- He is not a powerful who throws the people down but the powerful is that who masters his anger. (بخاری و مسلم)

11- When you are immodest, them do what you want. (بخاری و مسلم)

12- Near to Allah the most loveable act is that, which is perpetual even small one. (بخاری و مسلم)

13- The Angle of merciness do not come in that home which has dog or pictures. (بخاری و مسلم)

14- A man who is most hospitable among you is very dear to me. (بخاری و مسلم)

15- World is prison for Muslim and heaven for infidel. (بخاری و مسلم)

16- It is not fair for a Muslim to remain cut off to his Muslim brother more than three days. (بخاری و مسلم)

17- A human can't be bit twice from one hole. (بخاری و مسلم)

18- Real richness is the richness of heart. (بخاری و مسلم)

19- Live in world as passage or passenger. (بخاری و مسلم)

20- It is enough for a man to be liar that as he hears something describes to people without investigation. (مشکوٰۃ و مسلم)

21- Man's paternal uncle is like his father. (بخاری و مسلم)

22- He who will hide the vices of any Muslim, Allah will hide his vices on Qiyamat. (بخاری و مسلم)

23- Nimaz is a pillar of Deen. (بخاری و مسلم)

24- The painter will face the most painful torture on doomsday. (بخاری و مسلم)

25- Muslim is the brother of Muslim. (بخاری و مسلم)

26- No man can become a complete

Muslim as long as he suggests that for his brother which he likes for himself. (بخاری ومسلم)

27- That man will not go to Paradise, whose neighbor does not remain safe from his troubles. (بخاری ومسلم)

28- I am the last Messenger, No Messenger will com after me. (بخاری ومسلم)

29- Don't cut off to each other and don't quarrel to each other don't hate each other and don't be jealous and O! Allah's slaves live as brother. (بخاری ومسلم)

30- Islam demolishes all that sins which were committed before and migration and Hajj demolish all the sins which were committed before them. (مشکوٰۃ ومسلم)

31- Major sins are partnership to Allah, disobedient to parents and kill the innocent life and give fake evidence (intensification). (بخاری ومسلم)

- 32- Nimaz is the freshness of my eyes. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 33- Every innovation is deviation. (مسلم)
- 34- A quarrelsome man is the most under punishment near to Allah. (بخاری و مسلم)
- 35- Abstemiousness holiness is a part of Emaan. (مسلم)
- 36- Mosques are the most lovely places near Allah. (مسلم)
- 37- Never make the graves as a place of prostrate. (مسلم)
- 38- Straight your line in Namaz, otherwise Allah will pour contradiction (among), your hearts. (مسلم)
- 39- He who will offer Darood Sharif over me once, Allah will bless him ten times. (مسلم)
- 40- All actions will be accounted on end. (بخاری و مسلم)

قُلْ إِن كُنتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ

Say, 'If you love Allah then follow me, Allah will love you.' (Al-Quran)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَأَصْبِرْ لِحُكْمِ رَبِّكَ وَلَا تَفْتُرْ مَا بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ ذَٰلِكَ الْأُيُوتِ

And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Prophet's Prayers

أَذْكَارُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

تعليم مصطفیٰ
(TALEEM-E-MUSTAFA)

أَذْكَارُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Prophet's Prayers

﴿مَا يَقُولُ إِذَا أَخَذَ مَضْجَعَهُ﴾

☆ While at sleeping time

﴿اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَى﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: O Allah in the name of You I die and live.

﴿إِذَا اسْتَيْقَظَ﴾

☆ While awakening from sleep

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: All praise be to Allah, who gave us life after killing us (sleep is a form of death) and to Him will we be raised and returned

﴿إِذَا دَخَلَ الْخَلَاءَ﴾

☆ While entering to toilet

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ﴾
(ترمذی)

Translation: O Allah. I seek refuge in You from the male female evil and Jinns

﴿إِذَا خَرَجَ مِنَ الْخَلَاءِ﴾

☆ **While coming out of the toilet**

﴿غُفْرَانَكَ﴾ (ابن ماجه، نسائی)

Translation:(O Allah) I seek forgiveness and pardon from You.

﴿التَّسْمِيَةَ عَلَى الْوُضُوءِ﴾

☆ **Ablution At the beginning of doing**

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾ (نسائی)

Translation: I begin in the name of Allah, who is the Most Merciful, Most Gracious

﴿إِذَا فَرَغَ مِنْ وُضُوئِهِ﴾

☆ **On completion of Ablution**

﴿أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ

مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ﴿ (مسلم)

Translation: I testify that there is no one worthy of worship besides Allah. He is all by Himself and has no partner and I testify that Mohammad is Allah's Rasul (Messenger)

﴿إِذَا خَرَجَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ﴾

☆ While leaving the home

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ﴾
(ترمذی)

Translation: I depart with Allah's name, relying on Him. It is Allah who saves us from sins with His guidance (the ability to do so)

﴿إِذَا دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ﴾

☆ While entering one's home

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّنَا
تَوَكَّلْنَا﴾ (ابوداؤد)

Translation: O Allah, I seek a good entry and a good exit. We take Allah's name to enter and to exit and rely on Him who is our Lord.

﴿إِذَا دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ﴾

☆ While entering to Masjid

﴿اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ﴾ (مسلم)

Translation: O Allah, open the doors of mercy

﴿إِذَا خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ﴾

☆ While coming out of Masjid

﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ﴾ (مسلم)

Translation: O Allah, I ask of you, Your Fadl (goodness)

﴿إِذَا خَافَ شَيْطَانًا أَوْ سَبْعًا﴾

☆ At dawn and dusk, for the sake of safety

Usman (R.A) reported that Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.) has said that (nothing will harm) the servant who recites these words three times every morning and evening.

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي لَا يَضُرُّ مَعَ اسْمِهِ شَيْءٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ﴾ (ابوداؤد)

Translation: We have made (started) the morning (and night) in whose Name nothing in the skies and the earth can harm and He is the All-hearing, the All-knowing.

﴿إِذَا وَضَعَ رِجْلَهُ فِي الرِّكَابِ﴾

☆ While getting upon the transport means

﴿سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرْنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ۝ وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ﴾ (مسلم)

Translation: Glory to Him who has subjected this to us, and we could never have it (by our efforts. And verily, to Our Lord we indeed are to return!

﴿إِذَا رَجَعَ مِنَ السَّفَرِ﴾

☆ While returning from the journey

﴿أَتَبُوءُ تَأَتِبُوءَ عَا بِدُوءٍ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُوءَ﴾ (مسلم)

Translation: We are those who return; those who repent; those who worship and those who praise our Rubb

﴿إِذَا قَرَّبَ إِلَيْهِ الطَّعَامُ﴾

☆ While to Start having meals

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَىٰ بَرَكَاتِهِ﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: In the name of Allah and with the blessings of Allah I begin (eating)

﴿إِذَا نَسِيَ التَّسْمِيَةَ فِي أَوَّلِ طَعَامِهِ﴾

☆ When the person forgets to recite Bismillah

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ﴾ (ابو داؤد)

Translation: In the name of Allah in the beginning and end

☆ **After having meals** ﴿إِذَا أَكَلَ﴾

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ﴾
(ترمذی)

Translation: All praise belongs to Allah, who fed us and quenched our thirst and made us Muslims

﴿دُعَاءُ الْمَدْعُوِّ وَالضَّيْفِ لِأَهْلِ الطَّعَامِ﴾

☆ Prayer for the inviter of meals

﴿اللَّهُمَّ أَطْعِمْ مَنْ أَطْعَمَنِي وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِي﴾ (مسلم)

Translation: O Allah, feed him for he has fed me and quench his thirst for he has quenched my thirst

☆ **While drinking Milk** ﴿إِذَا شَرِبَ اللَّبَنَ﴾

﴿اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ﴾ (ابو داؤد)

Translation: O Allah, grant us blessings in it

☆ **While breaking fast** ﴿إِذَا أَفْطَرَ الصَّيَّامَ﴾

﴿اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُومْتُ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ﴾ (ابو داؤد)

Translation: O Allah, I have fasted for You and from the sustenance given by You, I break the fast

﴿إِذَا نَظَرَ فِي الْمِرَاةِ﴾

☆ **While looking in the mirror**

﴿اللَّهُمَّ كَمَا حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِي فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِي﴾ (حصن المسلم)

Translation: O Allah, just as You have made my external features beautiful, make my character beautiful as well

☆ **While dressing up** ﴿إِذَا لَبَسَ﴾

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي هَذَا الثَّوْبَ وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةَ﴾ (ابن ماجه)

Translation: All praise belongs to Allah who has clothed me without my effort or strength

﴿فِي خِتَامِ الْمَجْلِسِ﴾

☆ At the end of a session

﴿سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
سْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: O Allah, You are pure, I praise You and testify that there is none worthy of worship besides You. I seek forgiveness and pardon from You". If there was good talk in the gathering, this dua will seal it and if there was futile and vain talk, then this dua will recompense for it.

﴿إِذَا دَخَلَ عَلَى الْمَقَابِرِ﴾

☆ While entering to some graveyard

﴿السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الْقُبُورِ يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ أَنْتُمْ
سَلَفْنَا وَنَحْنُ بِالْآثِرِ﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: Oh inmates of the graves, salaam on you. Allah forgive us and you all. You left first and we will be coming later

☆ Prayer for Parents ﴿الدُّعَاءُ لِلْوَالِدَيْنِ﴾

﴿رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا﴾ (بنی اسرائیل ۲۴)

Translation: "My Lord! Bestow on them Your Mercy as they did bring me up when I was small."

☆ **While hearing to cock** ﴿إِذَا سَمِعَ الدِّيكَ﴾
﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: O Allah, I ask of you, Your Fadl
(goodness)

﴿إِذَا سَمِعَ نَهْيَ الْحِمَارِ﴾

☆ **While hearing donkey or a
dog's voice**

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: I seek refuge in Allah from the
accursed Satan.

﴿إِذَا نَزَلَتْ بِهِ مَأْسَاةٌ﴾

☆ **Dua in case of facing anxiety**

﴿أَذْهَبِ الْبَاسَ رَبَّ النَّاسِ إِشْفِ أَنْتَ الشَّافِي لَا شَافِيَ
إِلَّا أَنْتَ﴾ (نسائی)

Translation: O Lord of all mankind, remove the difficulty and grant relief (for) there is no One but You who grants relief (cure)

﴿مَا يَقُولُ لِمَنْ يُّهْدَى إِلَيْهِ هَدْيَةً﴾

☆ While thanking the gift doner

﴿بَارَكَ اللَّهُ فِي أَهْلِكَ وَمَالِكَ﴾ (بخارى)

Translation: May Allah bless your family and belongings.

☆ Dua while sneezing

﴿إِذَا عَطَسَ﴾

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ﴾

Translation: All praise is for Allah

﴿تَشْمِيتُ الْعَاطِسِ﴾

☆ The words to be used for a

sneezers:

﴿يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ﴾

Translation: "May Allah have mercy on you"

﴿يَهْدِيكُمْ اللَّهُ وَيُصْلِحْ بَالَكُمْ﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: May Allah keep you on hidayat (guidance) and make proper your condition.

﴿إِذَا تَشَجَّدَ ثَوْبًا﴾

☆ While wearing clothes

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي مَا أُورِي بِهِ عَوْرَتِي وَآتَجَمَلُ بِهِ فِي حَيَاتِي﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: O Allah, all praise is to You, just as You have dressed me, I seek Your blessings of it and the blessings of what it is made of and I seek protection and Your refuge from all evil and the evil of that which it is made of

﴿بُرءٍ مِنَ الْمَرَضِ﴾

☆ For the cure of ailment

Ayesha (R.A.) stated that when anyone among them had an illness, Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W) used to rub the area of the pain reciting the following dua:

﴿أَذْهِبِ الْبَاسَ رَبَّ النَّاسِ وَاشْفِ أَنْتَ الشَّافِي لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاؤُكَ شِفَاءً لَا يُغَادِرُ سَقَمًا﴾ (بخارى)

Translation: O Lord of the people, remove this pain and cure it, You are the one who cures and there is no one besides You who can cure, grant such a cure that no illness remains

﴿إِذَا حَرَبَهُ أَمْرٌ﴾

☆ While facing some difficulty

﴿يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّوْمُ بِرَحْمَتِكَ أَسْتَغِيْثُ﴾ (ترمذى)

Translation: O Alive and everlasting One, I beseech You by Your mercy

﴿لِلْحَسَنَاتِ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ﴾

For betterment of both the worlds

﴿رَبَّنَا اِنْتَنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ﴾ (بخارى و مسلم)

﴿لِلْعِلْمِ النَّافِعِ﴾

☆ Knowledge Dua for the beneficial

﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَ عَمَلًا مُتَقَبَّلًا وَ رِزْقًا طَيِّبًا﴾ (احمد، ابن ماجه)

Translation: O Allah, I beg you for a beneficial knowledge, acceptable action and lawful bread and butter.

﴿إِذَا نَزَلَ بِهِ كُرْبٌ أَوْ شِدَّةٌ﴾

☆ At the times of crises and

hardships

﴿اللَّهُمَّ رَحِمَتِكَ أَرْجُو فَلَا تَكِلْنِي إِلَى نَفْسِي طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ وَأَصْلِحْ لِي شَأْنِي كُلَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ﴾ (سنن ابى داود)

Translation: O Allah, I hope for Your mercy, do not leave me for even the duration of an eye blink (duration) and correct my total condition. Besides You there is none worthy of worship.

﴿تَسْئِدِ الدُّيُونِ﴾

☆Dua to pay off debts

Abu Saeed Kudri (R.A.) narrates that once a person mentioned to Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W) that he was concerned about his major debts. Prophet Mohammad .(SAW) replied "Shall I not show you those words by saying which Allah will remove your concern and pay your debts?" The person asked "What is it, O Messenger of Allah?" Prophet Mohammad (SAW.) told him to recite the following morning and evening:

﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْهَمِّ وَالْحُزْنِ وَالْعِجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ
وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْبُخْلِ وَضَلَعِ الدَّيْنِ وَغَلَبَةِ الرِّجَالِ﴾ (مسلم)

Translation: O Allah I seek refuge in You from worry and grief, I seek refuge in You from hopelessness and laziness, I seek refuge in You from miserliness and cowardice and I seek refuge in You from overwhelming debt and from the force of men

﴿مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ﴾

☆ **Asking for refuge to Allah against all evil powers**

﴿أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ غَضَبِهِ وَعِقَابِهِ وَشَرِّ عِبَادِهِ وَ
مِنْ هَمَزَاتِ الشَّيَاطِينِ وَأَنْ يَحْضُرُونِ﴾ (ابو داؤد)

Translation: With the total words of Allah, I seek protection from His wrath, from His punishment and from the servants evil and from the whispers of Satan and I seek protection from (these) coming to me.

﴿مَا يَقُولُ عِنْدَ الْكَرْبِ إِذَا نَزَلَ بِهِ﴾

☆ **What to recite when the miseries come in**

﴿حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ
الْعَظِيمِ﴾ (7 بار صبح، شام) (ابو داؤد)

Translation: Allah is sufficient for me, there is no god but him, I trusted him and He is the lord of above heavens.

﴿الدَّعَاءُ بَعْدَ الْأَذَانِ﴾

☆ The words to recite after Azan

﴿اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ أَتِ مُحَمَّدِنِ الْوَسِيلَةَ وَافْضِلْهُ وَأَبْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ إِنَّكَ لَا تَخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ﴾ (بيهقي)

Translation: O Allah, the Lord of this total call (invitation, proclamation) and the Lord of the Salat to begin, grant Mhammad 'intercession' (a status) and grant him superiority and let him reach Mooqame Mahmood which You have promised, for definitely You do not go back on Your promises".

By reciting this dua, the intercession of Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.) becomes wajib. (Mishkat)

﴿الدَّعَاءُ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ﴾

☆ At the completion of prayer

﴿رَبِّ اعْنِي عَلَي ذِكْرِكَ وَ شُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ﴾ (نسائي)

Translation: O Allah, help me in commemorating you, while thanking you and while worshiping you to its best.

﴿التَّلَقُّيْنَ حِينَ الْمَوْتِ﴾

☆ **Dua to be recited at the time of death**

At the time of death turn the face towards the Qibla and the Majlis (gathering) that is present should say the shahada

﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ﴾ (مسلم)

It is stated in hadith that if the following are the last words of a dying person then he will enter Jannah (i.e. he will be saved from the punishment of sins and there will be no barrier from entering Jannah)(Hisnul Hasin)

﴿مَا يَقُولُ عِنْدَ النَّارِ لَا تُنْزِلْ بِهِ﴾

☆ **At the time of**

When any calamity comes, even if pricked by a thorn recite:

﴿إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ اللَّهُمَّ أَجِرْنِي فِي مُصِيبَتِي وَ
اخْلُقْ لِي خَيْرًا مِنْهَا﴾ (مسلم)

Translation: Definitely we are from Allah and to Him is our return. O Allah, grant reward in my calamity and grant in its place a good

substitute

﴿إِذَا وَضَعَ الْمَيِّتَ فِي اللَّحْدِ﴾

☆ At the time of the burial ceremony

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى سُنَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ﴾ (ابو داؤد)

Translation: In the name of Allah and on the sunnah (deen) of the Rasul of Allah I place him in the grave

﴿إِذَا وَافَقَ لَيْلَةُ الْقَدَرِ﴾

☆ Dua at the Night of Qadr

﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ عَفُوكَرِيمٌ تُحِبُّ الْعَفْوَ فَأَعْفُ عَنِّي﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: O Allah, you are the Most Forgiving, and One who loves forgiving, therefore forgive me

﴿مَا يَقُولُ عِنْدَ ضَرِّ يُنْزَلُ بِهِ﴾

☆ Allah To ask for the protection of

﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ جُهِدِ الْبَلَاءِ وَ دَرَكِ الشَّفَاءِ وَ سُوءِ الْقَضَاءِ وَ شَمَاتَةِ الْأَعْدَاءِ﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: O Allah, I ask for your protection from evil happenings, remedy to the ailment, from the hard luck and from the enemies acts.

﴿لِحُصُولِ الرَّحْمَةِ﴾

☆ **For the acquisition of blessings**

﴿اللَّهُمَّ أَحْسِنْ عَاقِبَتَنَا فِي الْأُمُورِ كُلِّهَا وَاجِرْنَا مِنْ خِرِّ
ي الدُّنْيَا وَعَذَابِ الْآخِرَةِ﴾

Translation: O Allah, end my all of our deeds to its good and save me from the shame of world and punishment in the world hereafter.

﴿إِذَا دَخَلَ عَلَى مَرِيضٍ﴾

☆ **While visiting the sick**

﴿لَا بَأْسَ طَهُورٌ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ﴾ (بخارى)

Translation: There is no problem, If Allah wills, He will purge your sins by this illness.

﴿الدُّعَاءُ بَعْدَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْفَجْرِ﴾

☆ **After Fajr & Maghrib Prayers**

Muslim Taimi (R.A.) narrates from Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W) to recite the following seven times before speaking to anyone:

﴿اللَّهُمَّ أَجِرْنِي مِنَ النَّارِ﴾ (ابو داود)

Translation: O Allah, save me from the fire (Jahannam).

﴿بُرءٍ مِنَ الْمَرَضِ﴾

☆ **Dua for the healing of sick**

﴿أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ رَبَّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ أَنْ يَشْفِيكَ﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: I ask Allah who is the Lofty and the Lord of the Mighty Throne that He cures you.

Prophet Mohammad (S.W) said that by reciting this dua seven times, the ill person will regain his health and if death occurs then that (death) is a different issue (i.e. death is written it cannot be prevented).

﴿مَا يَقُولُ لِمَنْ يُهْدَى إِلَيْهِ هَدِيَّةٌ﴾

☆ **Best dua while paying gratitude.**

﴿جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: May Allah grant you (in return) a good reward.

﴿لَتَسْدِيْدُ الدُّيُوْنَ﴾

☆Dua for paying off the debts

﴿اَللّٰهُمَّ اكْفِنِيْ بِحَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ وَ اَغْنِنِيْ بِفَضْلِكَ عَمَّنْ سِوَاكَ﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: O Allah, save me from haraam and make the halaal sufficient and by your boon/favour make me independent from others.

﴿مَا يَقُوْلُ عِنْدَ الْكُرْبِ اِذَا نَزَلَ بِهِ﴾

☆For the release of hardships and crises

﴿لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ سُبْحٰنَكَ اِنِّیْ كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِيْنَ﴾ (ترمذی)

Translation: O Allah, there is none worthy of worship besides You. You are Pure, definitely I have oppressed my soul by sinning. The Qur'an states that these words were recited when Yunus (A.S.) called upon Allah from the belly of the fish. Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W.) stated in a hadees that when any Muslim makes this dua via these words to

Allah, then Allah surely accepts his duas.

﴿دُعَاءُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي النَّارِ﴾

☆ Prayer of Ibrahim while in the fire

﴿حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: Allah is sufficient for us and He is the Best Guardian

At the time of having fear of ﴿إِذَا خَافَ السِّبَاعَ﴾
enemy

﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَجْعَلُكَ فِي نُحُورِهِمْ وَنَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ رُؤُوسِهِمْ﴾
(ابو داؤد)

Translation: O Allah, we make you the turner of the (enemies) chest (heart) and seek refuge in You from their evils

﴿إِذَا هَاجَتِ الرِّيحُ﴾

☆ At the time of thunderstorms

﴿اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَهَا وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهَا﴾ (ابو داؤد)

Translation: O Allah I seek benefits of it and seek refuge from the evil of it.

﴿إِذَا خَافَ الْأَعْدَاءُ﴾

☆ At the time of fear of enemy

﴿اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْ عَوْرَاتِنَا وَامِنْ رَّوْعَاتِنَا﴾ (مسند احمد)

Translation: O Allah, save our honour and remove the fear and keep us safe

﴿دُعَاءُ الْإِسْتِسْقَاءِ﴾

☆ Dua for the sake of rain

﴿اللَّهُمَّ اغْنِنَا اللَّهُمَّ اغْنِنَا اللَّهُمَّ اغْنِنَا﴾ (بخارى)

Translation: O Allah, listen to our plea (request).

﴿إِذَا رَأَى الْمَطَرَ﴾

☆ At the time of rainfall

﴿اللَّهُمَّ صَيِّبًا نَافِعًا﴾ (بخارى)

Translation: O Allah make it plentiful and beneficial

﴿كَيْفَ الْمَدْحُ﴾

☆ While someone praises you

﴿اللَّهُمَّ لَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي بِمَا يَقُولُونَ وَلَا غِفْرِي مَا لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
وَأَجْعَلْنِي خَيْرًا مِّمَّا يَظُنُّونَ﴾ (بخاری)

Translation: O Allah, do not apprehend me for the things they are claiming against me, forgive those of my sins the one they do not even know about, make me better soul than what they think of me (the rest of the people)

﴿إِذَا هَمَّتْ أَمْرٌ﴾

☆ At the time of depression and ailments

It is stated in a hadith that

﴿لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ﴾ (مسلم)

is the medicine for 99 ailments, the least of which is depression.

Goals and Objectives of Al-Mustafa ﷺ Markaz

Worship of Allah

وَاعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا

And worship Allah and ascribe nothing as partner unto Him. (Al-Nisa:36)

Love and Obedience to Mustafa ﷺ

قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي

Say, 'If you love Allah then follow me, (Aal-e-Imran:31)

Service to Allah's Creatures

ارْحَمُوا مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَرْحَمَكُم مِّنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ

Be kind to those who are on the Earth; the One in skies will be kind to you. (Tirmizi)

THINGS TO DO FREQUENTLY

Following and Preaching the Quran and the Sunnah: And whosoever obeys Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ), fears Allah, and keeps his duty (to Him), such are the successful ones. (Al-Noor:52)

An Attempt to Eradicate Sectarianism and Bias in Muslim Ummah: And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided. (Aal-e-Imran: 103)

An Attempt of Welfare and Unity of Ummah: None of you can be a Muslim unless they like for their brethren what they like for themselves. (Muslim)

Worry about Hereafter: Whoever desires the harvest of the Hereafter, We give him increase in his harvest. (Al-Shura:20)

THINGS NOT TO DO

Ascribing Partners to Allah: Say it that I have been commanded to worship Allah and to ascribe nothing to Him as partner. (Al-Ra'd:32)

Heresy: Every heresy is ignorance and every ignorance leads to hell. (Muslim)

Cruelty: A true Muslim is one who does not harm others by his hands or his tongue. (Bukhari)

Neglecting the Rights of Mankind: And be kind to your parents, relatives, the orphan, the poor, the near neighbour and the far neighbour. (Al-Nisa:36)

TO WHOM SHOW REVERENCE

The Family of the Prophet (ﷺ): Befriend Allah Almighty because he feeds you; befriend me for Allah's sake; and befriend my family for my sake. (Tirmizi)

The Reverend Companions of the Holy Prophet: And the first forerunners [in the faith] among the Muhajireen and the Ansar and those who followed them with good conduct - Allah is pleased with them and they are pleased with Him. (Al-Taubah:100)

Allah's Reverend Friends: Among the virtuous slaves of Allah, there are those who if vow on Allah's behalf, Allah fulfills their vow. (Muslim)

Ulema: The ulema are heirs to prophets. (Abu Dawood)

قُلْ إِن كُنتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ

Say, 'If you love Allah then follow me, Allah will love you.' (Al-Quran)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

عَلَيْكُمْ وَالْأَقْبَامُ وَلَا تَفْتَرُوا

And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ



Contact here to get Taleem-e-Mustafa ﷺ books for Allah's sake.

Chak Shahpur, 2 km, Hiran Minar
Motorway Interchange, Hafizabad Road,
Sheikhupura, Punjab, Pakistan
Cell: +92-321-4110922, +92-300-5115922
Email: almustafamarkz@gmail.com

المصطفیٰ مرکز

(ALMUSTAFA MARKAZ)

Unity and welfare of the Muslim Ummah
Eradication of sectarianism and biases
Supremacy of the preaching
of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah